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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/522,835	01/31/2005	Anne Hupp	PAT-01087/BC1-0048	6570		
77224 Mary E. Golota	7590 10/08/200	EXAMINER				
Cantor Colburn	ı LLP	ABU ALI, SHUANGYI				
201 W. Big Be Suite 1101	aver Road		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
Troy, MI 4808	Troy, MI 48084			1793		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/522,835	HUPP ET AL.		
Examiner	Art Unit		
SHUANGYI ABU ALI	1793		

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The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED 22 September 2009 FAILS TO PLACE THIS	S APPLICATION IN CONDITION I	OR ALLOWANCE.	
 M The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following i application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appe for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods: 	the same day as filing a Notice of replies: (1) an amendment, affidavi eal (with appeal fee) in compliance	Appeal. To avoid abar it, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing	date of the final rejection.		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire to Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	g date of the final rejection	n.
MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(I Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date		26(a) and the appropriat	o outonaion foo
Extensions of uniter high year outsined in John 1, 136(4). The advantage of the have been filled is the date for purposes of determining the period of extunder 37 CFR 1,17(e) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set for thin (c) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1,704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL.	ension and the corresponding amount hortened statutory period for reply origi than three months after the mailing dat	of the fee. The appropria inally set in the final Office	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp.	liance with 37 CER /1 37 must be	filed within two month	of the date of
filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi	sion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
AMENDMENTS			
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, t They raise new issues that would require further cor They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belowed) 	sideration and/or search (see NO		cause
(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or	ter form for appeal by materially re-	ducing or simplifying t	ne issues for
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a c	corresponding number of finally rej	ected claims.	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).			DTOL 004)
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12		mpliant Amendment (I	PTOL-324).
 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all 		en al celanda anno anno a	
non-allowable claim(s).		•	
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) [how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed:		I be entered and an e.	xplanation of
Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected:			
Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	sufficient reasons why the affiday	it or other evidence is	necessary and
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary 	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea	al and/or appellant fail:	s to provide a
 The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 	n of the status of the claims after e	ntry is below or attach	ed.
 The request for reconsideration has been considered but See Continuation Sheet. 	does NOT place the application in	n condition for allowan	ce because:
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s).	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
13. Other: See Continuation Sheet.			
/J.A. LORENGO/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793	/Shuangyi Abu-Ali/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793		

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Continuation of 11, does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues that Sapper disclose a coating composition and not a paste. The Examiner respectfully submits that Applicant argues that Sapper is not directed to a paste (a composition without a binder). Given that Sapper discloses a composition comprising aluminum pigment, nonassociative thickener, nonionic surfactant, amine, and water and further given that pigment pastes (compositions without binder) are known to contain such ingredients before being added to a binder as taught by Bergfried, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to prepare the presently claimed pigment paste before adding to a binder to prepare a coating composition. While Sapper discloses mixing all of the ingredients at once, it is prima facie to chance the mixing order since the end product is the same.

The Applicant argues that the Bergfried disclose that the pigment used in their composition is metal oxide not a metallic pigment. The Examiner respectfully submits that both Sapper and Bergfried disclose the use of pigment. The metallic or the metallic pigment both has conductivity. Sapper discloses the use of the metallic pigment. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Keller, 642 F.24 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981), In re Merck & Co., 800 F.24 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The applicant argues that Bergrief dial to disclose the amount of the pigment as applicant set forth in the instant application. The Examiner respectfully submits that the amount of the pigment used in Bergried is in the amount of 40% to 60%, and the instant application discloses that the amount of the pigment is 15% to 40%. The Examiner respectfully submits that prior art disclose an overlapping range.

T The applicant argues that Bergfried disclose binders such as polyacrylate and terpolymeric compound. The Examiner respectfully submits that the binder used by

Bergfried is PVC, polyvinyl acetate, polyester, polyurethane or polyacetate.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In ref McLaughlin, 443 F.2 di 3992, 70 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Furthermore, the applicant fails to provide any factual evidence that the paste of the combined teaching of Sepore and Berdriffed fail to have the stability as applicant fails to provide any factual evidence that the paste of the combined teaching of

In response to applicant's arguments, the 'recitation the paste stability has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See In re Hirao, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and Kropa v. Robie, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

The applicant argues that the pigment amount in the paste is only at the smallest end of the reference recitation and all the preferred ranges and examples direct one of ordinary skill in the art to use an amount higher than applicant's limited range. To this argument the examiner respectfully disagrees. While the reference does not provide a specific example which falls within the instant claims, it should be noted that "A reference can be used for all it realistically teaches and is not limited to the disclosures in its specific examples". See In re Van Marter et al 144 USPO 421: In re Windmer et al 147 USPO 518, 523, and In re C323, and 197 USPO 711.